The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 80. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

STEAMBOAT navigation on Lake Ontario is drawing to a close for the season.

THE city railroad companies in Philadelphia have advanced their fare to eight cents.

OUR armies and the gold market don't seem to be in harmonious action. As they advance, it recedes.

IN tropical climates a man can't sit in safety under his fig tree, for fear of snakes and tarantulas.

A QUEBEC paper notices an unusual movement westward from that city of war materials, including eight heavy guns.

THE appropriations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for missionary purposes, for 1864, amount to $425,184.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says Mr. Vallandigham "is in a state of impecuniosity." We thought he was in Canada.

FRENCH fashionable ladies wear daggers in their belts. Andalusian unfashionable ladies wear them in their garters.

REMARKABLY mild weather prevails from the East to the West. A year ago the ground was heavily covered with snow.

THE Portland *Post* says that Edward Noyes, the defaulter, has settled with the Maine Central Railroad by paying the sum of $38,169.

A FURTHER number of workmen in the Boston Navy Yard, including those who took part in the recent meeting, have been discharged.

COMMON winter pants in Mobile, bring two hundred and fifty dollars. It will be hard to find any breeches in their line at that rate.

THE Chicago *Times* charges that the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation has been clandestinely sold for $3,000 instead of being put up in open market, as promised.

A CANADIAN of Quebec, still possesses the sword of Montgomery, which his father took from the body of the slain commander.

A FISHING schooner owned in Harwinton, Mass., arrived at Bridgeport last week. Her crew consisted of an Irishman and a Massachusetts Yankee, while the captain was an "American citizen of African descent."

A REBEL iron clad ram at Mobile, attacked the blockading fleet a short time ago, but after receiving three shot from the Colorado, and two from the Genessee, immediately put back under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan.

AN ANALYSIS of the silver ore of Lake Superior, made by the Professor of Chemistry in the Michigan University, shows that it contains 3-26 per cent. of pure silver, or upwards of sixty-five pounds of silver to the ton.

COL. GEO. H. HANKS, superintendent of the freedmen in the Gulf Department, on his return home to Burlington, Ct., was assaulted with decayed eggs. The Hartford *Courant* rightly says this was mean business.

A YOUNG servant girl of South Boston, became enamored of a youth of nineteen, a son of the family in which she lived. The boy was sent away by his parents, and the girl was given an order of dismissal from the house. She went up stairs to her room, and taking a large dose of arsenic, died the same day, in spite of all efforts to save her.

AN exchange says: While traveling recently in a neighboring State we received in change a silver three cent piece. We were of course surprised, but kept discreetly mum. On retiring for the night, having first closed the blinds and secured the door, we took out the coin to indulge in a good look at its shining face, when we discovered, to our sorrow, that it was bogus.

THE printers of Lancaster have formed an association called the "Lancaster Typographical Union," and adopted a scale of prices, to be presented to the employers. The prices asked are eight dollars per week or twenty-five cents per thousand ems, for compositors, and nine dollars per week for pressmen. The average wages of compositors have been six dollars and a half per week. The proprietors of the various papers have agreed to pay the advanced rates.

A Monster Gun—Trial of Sir William Armstrong's Six Hundred-Pounder.

This monster gun—which weighs about 22 tons, is 15 feet long over all, and has a bore of 13½ inches—was submitted to a trial at Shoeburyness on Thursday. It carries a conical cast iron hollow headed shot weighing 600 pounds, and capable of containing a bursting charge of no less than 40 pounds of powder. The charge used on Thursday with shot was 70 pounds, with shell 60 pounds. By the time everything was ready the interest of the spectators had reached the highest pitch; and it was amid exclamations of surprise and wonder from even veteran artillerists, that the men serving the gun put into it and rammed home first the powder, looking like a tolerable bolster, and next the conical cast iron hollow headed shot, measuring nearly 30 inches in length, by 13,3 inches in diameter. The shot is first placed in a cradle and lifted to the mouth of the gun by means of movable shear legs provided with blocks and pulleys.

The cradle hinges on to a couple of hooks on the mouth of the piece, and holds the ponderous shot in the proper position for being rammed home. The gun was given one degree of elevation, and the word passed that all was ready. The last bugle call was sounded, and the great gun was fired for the first time. The ponderous shot burst from the mouth of the piece with a terrific rush and roar, striking the sand at about seven hundred yards from the shore, leaping and dashing onward, ricochetting five or six times, and finally burying itself near the four thousand yards target. After nine rounds had been fired with blind shell, and the range obtained was, the first shot, one thousand eight hundred and thirty yards, and the second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety yards, the elevation being five degrees. The steel shells which are to be employed for the gun, and which will possess penetrating power superior to ordinary solid shot, will contain fifteen pounds of powder, or about equal to the charge of powder for a 68-pounder.

This monster gun will be able to send one of those steel pointed shell a distance of 1,800 yards, and, on striking an object, its effect will, it is said, be equal to that of placing the muzzle of a 68-pounder close to or through a ship's side or fort, and firing into it with the full service charge. Notwithstanding the men were new to the gun, it was worked with comparative facility, and after the first two or three rounds, the time required for loading and firing was ten minutes. Twenty men were sufficient to wash, load and fire the piece. The recoil ranged from nine feet to nine feet six inches. The result of the trial was considered satisfactory in the highest degree. Taking into account the weight of the gun, and of the projectile, the comparative small charge or powder, the range and accuracy attained, the War Department have full reason to be satisfied with the gun. The 600-pounder's ultimate range, with higher degrees of elevation, and with seventy-five pounds of powder, may, says the *Morning Post*, be safely set down at 10,000 yards, or as by falling short by two or three hundred yards only of six miles.—*Manchester Examiner.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The naval operations of the year have been varied and more arduous as well as far more extensiye than ever before under the Government. A blockade commencing at Alexandria, in Virginia, and terminating at the Rio Grande, has been effectively maintained. The extent of this blockade, according to an accurate table of measurement carefully prepared at the Coast Survey office, covers a distance of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, with one hundred and eighty-nine harbor or river openings or indentations, and much of the coast presents a double shore to be guarded. In addition to the coast blockade, a naval force of more than one hundred vessels has been employed in patrolling the rivers, cutting off rebel supplies, and co-operating with the armies in suppressing the rebellion. The distance thus traversed and patrolled by the gunboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries is 3,615 miles, and the sounds, bayous, rivers, and inlets of the States upon the Atlantic and the Gulf, covering an extent of about 2,000 miles, have also been penetrated and watched with unceasing vigilance.

The blockade is becoming more effective and complete. Progress has been made in repeiling the rebels from the coast, and circumscribing their limits. The Mississippi and its tributaries have, after a protracted, persistent and severe struggle, in which the whole energies and efforts of the insurgents were engaged to obstruct and prevent our success, been reopened to navigation and commerce. As the rebels have never possessed an open port for either belligerent or commercial purposes, nor a naval or commercial marine, their maritime trade and proceedings have been chiefly derived from foreign adventurers and foreign capital. If, in the early part of the war, the unscrupulous and unprincipled traders who, in violation of law and public morality, embarked in illicit schemes to violate the blockade and furnish the rebels with supplies, were successful, the general results of the year, now near its close, have been to them most disastrous.

The North Atlantic squadron includes the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, the South Atlantic squadron of the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; the Eastern gulf squadron guards the Peninsula and Florida, the Western squadron of the mouth of the Mississippi and the coast of Texas, and the Mississippi squadron which more immediately concerns us on the Ohio river.

The Mississippi squadron has been actively engaged in successful efforts to overcome the rebels and restore the national ascendency in the great central valley of the Union.

Rear-Admiral Porter, whose activity, energy, and readiness of resources, eminently fitted him for that command, has exhibited extraordinary vigor in various naval expeditions on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and in zealous co-operation with the army in most of its important operations.

The capture of Arkansas Post, on the White river, in January, the destruction of the batteries at Grand Gulf in May, and in co-operation with the army the reduction of Vicksburg, which finally surrendered on the 4th of July, are the most prominent of the remarkable achievements of this squadron, some of which are marked by incidents of singular and romantic daring. In the appendix to this report will be found correct records of the extraordinary adventures attending the efforts to get control of the Yazoo by sweeping from its channel the net-work of torpedoes, explosive machines, and contrivances for submarine warfare, near its confluence with the Mississippi. These efforts were followed by the novel and singular "Yazoo Pass Expedition," and the expedition of "Steel's bayou and Deer creek." On the right bank of the Mississippi scenes of interest were also enacted by the hardy sailors and boatmen on the rivers of Arkansas and northern Louisiana. The Cumberland and the Tennessee have been actively patrolled by our vigilant and skillful naval officers, and the exciting chase of Morgan by our steamers on the Ohio, over a distance of five hundred miles, intercepting him and his band when attempting to escape, naturally attracted the attention of the country. But the great and important exploits of this squadron were in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the main strength of the naval as well as of the military forces were centred. The magnitude of the defences of this place, which were intended to repulse any force, naval or military, or both combined, which could be brought against them, made the siege formidable, and seemed for a time to defy all attempts at their reduction. In overcoming them, the navy necessarily performed a conspicuous and essential part. For forty-two days, without intermission, the mortar boats were throwing shells into all parts of the city, and even into the works beyond it. Heavy guns, mounted on scows, commanded the important water batteries, and for fourteen days maintained an incessant fire upon them. Thirteen heavy guns were landed from the vessels, and officers and men (where they could be spared) were sent to man them. The gunboats below the city, in co-operation with the army, were continually engaged in shelling the place. During the siege sixteen thousand shells were thrown from the mortars, gunboats and naval batteries upon the city and its defences before they capitulated,

The creation and organization of this large squadron, which has done such effective service on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, extending over a distance of three thousand miles, may be justly considered among the most wonderful events of the times. It is but a little over two years we had not a naval vessel on all these waters, where we now have a squadron of one hundred vessels, carrying 462 guns, with crews amounting in the aggregate to about 5,500 men. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, the upper portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the southern portions of those States which border on the Ohio river on the north, have been relieved and liberated through the instrumentality of the gunboats acting by themselves, or in earnest and cordial co-operation with the armies. Rear-Admiral Porter has well sustained the renown which the gallant and lamented Foote so nobly earned, and has carried forward to successful results a larger and more powerful force than was ever at the disposal of that heroic officer. In creating and organizing this squadron, and arming and manning the vessels, it must not be forgotten that the service labored under many and great disadvantages, for the government had no navy yard or establishment of its own on which the department could depend. In the absence of any governmental yards, shops, storehouses and other necessary facilities and aids for a naval establishment, and also of mechanics and workmen, it became necessary to collect and send out and receive supplies from some central and secure position. This work has been performed chiefly at Cairo, under the superintendance and management of officers who have devoted themselves to their less conspicuous but not less indespensable work, with an assiduity and labor not surpassed even by their more active associates who were facing the enemy.

Condition of the Navy.

At the inauguration of President Lincoln we had seventy-six vessels of all kinds, and only forty-two of these in commission.

	No. of vessels.	No. of guns.	Tonnage.
Navy, Dec. 1, 1863	588	4,443	467,967
Navy, Dec. 1, 1862	427	3,398	340,036
Increase, exclusive of those lost	161	1,175	127,931

Vessels placed under Construction since December, 1862.

	Tons.	No. of ships.	No. of guns.	Ton'ge
Double-end iron st'rs,	1,030	7	84	7,210
Single turret iron cl's,	614	20	40	12,280
Double turret do	3,130	4	16	12,520
Clipper screw sloops,	2,200	12	96	26,400
Screw sloops, spar'd r	2,200	8	160	17,600
do great speed,	3,200	5	40	16,000
do great speed,	3,000	2	16	6,000
Total		58	452	98,010

General Exhibit of the Navy when the vessels under construction are finished.

Iron clad steamers, coast service	46	150	62,548
Iron clad steamers, inland service	29	152	20,384
Side wheel steamers	203	1,240	126,517
Screw steamers	199	1,578	127,802
Sailing vessels	112	1,323	70,384
Total	588	4,443	467,967

Latest from the Potomac Army.

Lee's Army Does not Exceed 35,000.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL MEADE.

The Succession Between Hooker & Thomas.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF VESSELS.

&c., &c., &c.. &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

The Weather.

The weather this morning is the severest yet of the season.

No Important News.

Various special accounts do not contain much of military importance.

Efforts to Release Senator White.

From present appearance, as I informed you some time since, efforts to have Major White, of the Senate, now confined in Richmond, exchanged in time for him to take his seat.

Opinion of the Philadelphia Press of the President's Message.

Our dailies here are quite agreed that the President's Message is fully up to the times and very able. Its effect on the Gold market is marked—sending it down with a rush.

Capture of Gen. Meagher Not True.

The report that General Meagher was taken prisoner by the rebels proves untrue.

Gillmore Firing Into Charleston.

Rebel papers of 8th inst., just received with Charleston news to the 7th, state that Gillmore is still banging away. Monday and Tuesday twenty-seven shells were thrown into Charleston, killing and wounding several.

Supplies to Our Prisoners to be Stopped.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th, says that the Yankee supplies must be stopped coming to prisoners there.

New York Press' Opinion of the President's Message.

New York journals agree in according great merit to President Lincoln's message. H.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A special to the *Times*, dated Washington, Dec. 9, says: Gen. Meade's army is quietly encamped in Culpepper county, on the south bank of the Rappahannock. Gen. Lee occupies his old position at Orange Court House, his advance line guarding the Rapidan fords. The pickets are again on friendly terms. There is but little duelling, and but few casualties on either side. Bushwhackers are beginning to swarm again on our flanks and rear.

Jeff. Davis issued his annual message to the Rebel Congress on Monday. The document is mournful.

Deserters say that Gen. Lee's army does not exceed 35,000, and is raising huts for winter quarters along the line of the Rapidan.

Meade will soon be relieved of his command. His successor has not yet been appointed, however. It is known that the President and Mr. Chase favors the restoration of Gen. Hooker, while the Secretary of War hesitates between him and General Thomas. In the event of Thomas taking command the general impression is that Hooker will succeed him in command of the army of the Cumberland.

There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. Pleasanton was assigned to the command of the army of the Potomac. It has been determined to re-organize that army.

Speaker Colfax is busily engaged in making up his budget. There is a great pressure for positions on the Committee of Ways and Means. It will be selected with unusual carefulness. Mr. Colfax is alive to the importance of placing upon it the best financial and business talent in the House. It is probable that Mr. Stebbins, elected as a Democrat, and conceded to be one of the most skillful bankers in New York, will be offered a place on the Committee made vacant by Corning's resignation. Mr. Stevens will retain his position as chairman.

The standing committees of the Senate have been agreed upon, and will be announced to the Senate to-morrow. No material changes have been made. Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, will probably be chairman of the House Naval Committee.

Two Hundred Vessels Destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Yesterday afternoon the canal boat Cora Campbell, loading hay at Bulkhead, between piers No. 55 and 54, at the foot of Charles street, on the North river, took fire from a spark from a steam pipe. The fire spread rapidly, and in a short time, extended from vessel to vessel, until it reached pier No. 51, enveloping about 200 vessels in one sheet of flames. The firemen worked well, but were unable to do more than stop the spreading of the devouring element. The vessels that were on fire were nearly all totally destroyed.

A YOUNG lady in Chardon, Wisconsin, has just received a large healing plaster for her broken heart, in the shape of a verdict of $10,000 damages against the gay deceiver. It was proved that the "courtin" began when she was "sweet seventeen"; that it continued regularly for fourteen years, interspersed with three several appointments of the happy day and the usual country preparations for such an event, such as white dresses, new bonnets, quilts, dried apples, and embroidered *chemises*. He then went to New York and returned with a wife!

LIEUT. LAVERTY, with a detachment of fourteen men, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday, from Reading, having in charge sixty men who were concerned in the recent outrages in Carbon county. By order of Major General Sigel he delivered the prisoners to Major Geueral Cadwallader, by whom they were sent to Fort Mifflin for safe keeping. These sixty men are the worst and most dangerous of the rioters. The rest, about forty in number, will be kept at Reading. The prisoners are charged with conspiring against the Government, murder, arson and rioting. Some of them are implicated in the murder of Mrs. Smith, at Summit, and various acts of incendiarism.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—The election of Mr. Schuyler Colfax as Speaker of the House of Representatives is a matter of general congratulation. He was elected by a decisive majority, including every Union member, so that the triumph is not a Republican triumph, but one of a higher and broader nature. Mr. Colfax is in every way qualified for an office so responsible. He has been a Representative of the Ninth Indiana Congressional district for eight years, and adds to thorough knowledge of parliamentary business the indispensable qualities of strict integrity, firmness, impartiality, and courtesy. His decisions will be respected by friends and opponents, and, so far as a Speaker can influence the deliberations of a legislative body, Mr. Colfax will facilitate the speedy transaction of public business, and protect the dignity and order of the House. But, independently of this special fitness for the high position which the Union members have unanimously given him, Mr. Colfax has, by a loyal and active course, well earned the confidence of the country. Born in New York city in March, 1823, he became a printer when a boy, and always studying and improving, removed to Indiana in 1836, and there established the South Bend *Register*, a journal which he still controls. More than half of his life has been spent in public service, and few men have served so faithfully and well.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A LAUGHABLE incident is related of a jealous woman, at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day and saw, as she supposed, her husband very familiarly sitting beside a young lady. Stepping up softly, she seized a head in each hand and pounded them together a number of times in a great rage. Her surprise may be imagined when she found that the innocent stranger was not her "worst half." She apologized and passed on amid the laughter and great merriment of the crowd.

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.—"Take me on your lap, papa. Now kiss me like you used to do; stroke my head and call me your little pet. Why don't you kiss me? Don't you love Lizzie now? I love you papa, O, ever so much, and when mother cries when you are away, I put my arms around her neck and say, 'Lizzie loves you, mamma,' and then she wipes the big tears away and tells me, 'your papa once told me that; but I am afraid he has forgotten it, for he doesn't seem to like home any more.'"

"And dear papa, sometimes her heart beats so hard, I am afraid it will break. Will it, papa? What will Lizzie do then, should mamma die? And what will you do?"

"Hush my child."

"Do tell me, papa, for she coughed so hard to-day; and she told me to be ever kind to you if others did abuse you and call you wicked names, for she said she was sinking fast. What is that? Ain't that going to die, papa? Oh, do tell me!"

"Now don't you cry; there is a kiss for you; here, let me dry your face."

"Now let me down, papa. I will tell mamma to come. I didn't mean to make you sorry."

"O, mother, my papa did kiss me like he used to do, and hugged me too, and called me his pretty dear; and (whisper) mamma, on his knees he talked to God and said he had been very wicked; but now he will try and do his duty! But my papa isn't wicked, is he, mother?"

A WRITER in the Boston *Transcript* says there is a person in that city whose father was one of a family of three children, all of whom lived to be over eighty years of age; his father, being the youngest, lived to the uncomfortable old age of ninety-six. The grandfather lived to ninety-six, and the grandmother to ninety-seven.

THE REBEL ram Atlanta, which has been on exhibition at Philadelphia for several days, will be closed to visitors next week

THE NUMBER of tourists who have this year visited the Lake of the Four Cantons, in Switzerland, has been greater than ever before known, and 60,000 persons visited the Rhigi.

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PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,

SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also,

Importers and Dealers in

METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.

Constantly on hand—

TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS.

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☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se7

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The Company has, also, an office in Boston for the registration and transfer of its stock, payment of dividends, &c. J. W. Clark & Co., agents. se9

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Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes:

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment List for 1863, containing Taxes on Income, Silver Plate, Carriages, &c., and License Duties in the 4th Division of the 22d Pennsylvania District, comprising the 6th, 7th and 8th Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, and Pitt township, excepting that part north of Penn street, has been received from the Assessor, and the Taxes are now due. I will receive the Taxes as aforesaid, at the office of Alderman BUTLER, No. 126 Wylie street, from the 21st day of November until the 15th day of December, 1863, inclusive, between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m., after which time the penalties prescribed by the law will be exacted.

JOHN A. SERGEANT,

Deputy Collector 4th Division, 22d District.

dec4:td

BABBITT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by

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AT WHOLESALE,

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NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city. Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

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ROBERT C. TOTTEN,

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Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,

House Fronts and Window Heads.

ROLLS TURNED,

and all fitting done to order.

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Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.

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J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,

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BENJ. F. BLOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Commissioner for the following States and Territories (appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof) to take Depositions. Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein: the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, Oregon, and the Territories of Nebraska, New Mexico and Washington. Also, Military claims collected; Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., obtained.

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COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—A fine body of

COAL LAND,

Situate in Allegheny, and adjoining county, fronting about half a mile on the Monongahela river, well situate in every respect for working to great advantage. Inquire of

C. W. ROBB,

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THE NEW GYMNASTICS

At Neville Hall.

The classes are open for new members time of meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 7½ o'clock.

Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

For Adults, course of 20 lessons			$6 00
" Lads and Misses	do.	do.	4 00
" Children	do.	do.	3 00

no17:tf

BONNETS.—Bonnets, young Ladies' Hats, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style, at

C. & A. STROUSE'S,

29 Diamond alley.

WINE PRESSES.—We have for sale two of HICKOK'S CIDER and WINE MILLS. The only mill that properly grinds grapes. J. KNOX,

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BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Four Billiard Tables, with marble beds, for sale. Enquire at KOENIG'S Saloon, de7:2w] 76 Fifth street, opposite Postoffice.

RAILROADS.

1863 WINTER 1863

ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH

PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

The THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station daily, (except Sunday) at 5:50 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making direct connections for New York at Philadelphia.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station EVERY MORNING, (except Sunday) at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via. Philadelphia.

The THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily at 4:25 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York, via. Allentown route, at Philadelphia.

The FAST LINE leaves the Station DAILY (except Sunday) at 8:35 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.

The JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 3:00 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 11:40 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 3:50 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:00 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station EVERY SUNDAY at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburg at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Baltimore Express 12:50 p. m.; Philadelphia Express 1:20 p. m; Fast Line 1:30 a. m.; Through Mail Train 1:00 a. m.; Johnstown Accommodation 10:35 a. m.; First Wall's Station Accommodation 6:15 a. m.; Second Wall's Station Accommodation 8:35 a. m.; Third Wall's Station Accommodation 1:55 p. m.; Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation 6:05 p. m.; the Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:20 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation, and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation West.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train West, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train East.

The travelling public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed by any other route. The road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust. We can promise SAFETY, SPEED and COMFORT to all who may favor this road with their patronage.

FARE:

To New York	$12 50	To Baltimore	$10 00
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Lancaster	8 80

Harrisburg, $7 65.

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled, in addition to the Station rates; except from the stations where the Company have no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

For Tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agent, at the Penna. RR. Passenger Station, on LIBERTY and GRANT Streets. no20

THOS. S. CLARKE....WM. THAW...CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.

Office, foot of Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

PENNSYLVANIA RR. CO.,

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS

TO AND FROM

All Points West of Pittsburgh.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863

FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.

SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

Shortest and Most Direct Route

TO THE WEST!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after November 16th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Express.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	1:45 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
do Allegheny at	1:55 a. m.	1:55 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance	5:10 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Crestline	10:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne		
do Chicago	10:50 p. m.	11:00 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express
Leaves Crestline at	8:30 a. m.	8:40 p. m
Arrives at Columbus	10:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati	3:50 p. m.	5:55 a. m.
do Indianapolis	8:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
do Louisville	12:50 a. m.	12:40 p. m
do St. Louis	8:10 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via. Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	7:00 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
do Allegheny at	7:10 a. m.	2:25 p. m.
do N. Brighton at	8:36 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
do Alliance at	11:10 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
do Crestline at	6:30 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.

Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL — EVENING EDITION, issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M., and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at TEN CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at TWO CENTS.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send in a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably *in* advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75 per 100 copies; evening edition, $1 00 per 100 copies.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR STANDING MATTER:

	3 times a week		2 times a week		1 time a week	
	Daily.					
	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq
1 time	$ 0	50				
2 times	1 00	60				
3 times	1 25	80				
1 week	2 00	1 20	$1 50	90		
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 20	1 75	1 00
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 50	4 55	6 50	3 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50

	1 sq	½ sq
	$ 0	30
	1 00	60
	1 25	80
	1 75	1 00
	2 50	1 25
	3 00	1 50
	4 50	2 25
	5 80	2 90
	7 50	3 75
	8 50	4 25
	9 20	5 00
	10 00	5 50
	12 50	7 50
	13 45	7 80
	17 00	10 40

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.
(Changeable once a week.)

	3 times	2 times	1 time
	Daily.	a week	a week
Six months	$13 00	$14 40	$12 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75

	1 time	6 times
Administ'n Notices		$2 25
Marriage Notices	75	
Funeral Notices, each insertion	50	

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

THE females employed in the public printing establishments, at Washington, were upon a strike on Monday.

LEVI COFFIN, an Ohio Quaker, claims to have harbored 3,300 fugitive slaves, and to have forwarded them to Canada.

A RICHMOND paper says: "Meade did well to fall back when he did, as Gen. Lee had planned to seize all the fords in his rear and cut off his retreat."

THE draft in Baltimore was completed on Saturday. Among the persons drawn were a Presbyterian clergyman, a Catholic priest and a captain in the rebel army. The total number of persons drawn in the city was 1,492.

THE relaxation of the restrictions on trade has already produced a large increase in the business of Nashville, and the number of business houses is insufficient to supply the demand which a few weeks ago was at a standstill.

AS IS generally known, the President has had the varioloid. As usual, Old Abe could not refrain from his joke; for he remarked to his physician: "There is one consolation about the matter, doctor—it cannot in the least disfigure me!"

Thanksgiving Next Sabbath.

The President's message of the 7th inst., recommending that all loyal men shall render a special thanksgiving to Almighty GOD for the great success achieved by the Union arms in East Tennessee, will be carried into effect as far as possible on next Sunday, the 13th instant. A meeting of the leading clergy in the Eastern cities has resulted in setting apart this day as the most suitable time.

The reclamation of Eastern Tennessee is regarded by the rebels as the severest blow—next to the opening of the Mississippi—their cause has received since the inception of the rebellion. We have no doubt the clergy [of the churches in this loyal District will cordially unite in rendering their united thanks for this great deliverance, as recommended by our worthy President.

Contested Elections.

In olden times the committee on contested elections in Congress was one that had nothing to do. Of late years it has become one of the most laborious and important committees in that body. For some reason or other, the number of contested seats has largely increased beyond any former precedent. We observe that petitions have already been presented in two cases from Philadelphia, contesting the seats of two Union members—to wit: C. W. Carrington contests the seat of Russell Thayer, and John Cline contests the seat of Leonard Myers.

At Harrisburg all contested elections go each one to a special committee appointed by lot as directed in the act of July, 1839. They have had very few contested seats at Harrisburg—the only exception, almost, was in 1862, when some eight seats in the House was contested. These contests nearly all arose out of the reception of the soldiers' vote. The coming House at Harrisburg will have two contested seats arising out of the precedent set in 1862, by the House deciding that the act of 1857, uniting counties in a joint legislative district, was unconstitutional. Then the result inured to the benefit of CESSNA, the Democratic member from Bedford.

Now the Union members from Armstrong and Franklin counties, will contest the seats of the sitting Democratic members from these two counties. With what result, the developments of the next few weeks must determine.

THE Pittsburgh *Post*, of the 9th inst., enlivens its columns with an article from the Boston *Post*, entitled "The Democratic Party and the Country," and in alluding to Mr. SEWARD's declaration at Auburn, that "the government of the country had been virtually for fifty years in the hands of the democracy," discourses as follows:

"With what effect on the nation? Was it prosperous? Did the people enjoy 'domestic tranquility'? Might not the United States under the leadership of the illustrious men who were the ornaments and exponents of this party, ask in the face of all the States and of all men: 'Whose ox have I taken, or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed, or of whose hand have I received a bribe to blind my eyes therewith?' Suppose the thirty-four States, one by one, in 1860, had been brought into court to make charges against the Democratic party for injuries done to them, and what could they say?"

The effect upon the nation was that it created confidence in the stability of our free institutions, by showing that they could maintain themselves, and prosper under the most adverse circumstances, and for the Democratic party to claim credit for our greatness, reminds us of the quack who boasted of his success with a patient, the strength of whose constitution had enabled him to survive his nostrums.

Texas is the *ox* which the slave power compelled that party to *take*, the loaves and fishes of public plunder are the bribes that party has received, and the African race has by that party been oppressed by chains and ignorance.

If Pennsylvania came into Court to bring charges, the Democratic party would need "Copperhead judges to clear its skirts of the repeal of the tariff of 1842, or of the frauds at the October election in 1856, which elected JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency, and gave to FLOYD & Co., "the illustrious men who were the ornaments and exponents of that party," the opportunity to scatter our Navy, demoralize our Army, steal our arms, and deliver our country disarmed into the hands of the Southern wing of the vaunted Democracy.

Nepotism.

Our country is not an exception to the general rule that controls men, nations and things; and from the peculiar construction of our Government it is more exposed to the dangers arising from Nepotism than almost any other government in the world, and the apathy of our people to the rapid increase of this shameless evil of late, must excite the wonder of reflecting men, and shake their faith in public morality.

In the earlier and purer days of the Republic, under the administrations of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, the ADAMSES and JACKSON, the appointment to official position of the *relatives* of the President, or those of their wives, was unknown. It was deemed a crime against public virtue. So deeply seated was this impression, that the selection of ANDREW J. DONELSON, the stepson of President JACKSON, as his private secretary, was deemed an offence against propriety, and called forth at the time the condemnation of the entire people.

We shall not follow in detail the administrations that succeeded, but we have a word of admonition for the present one. We are not aware that the President has offended in this respect. We trust not: but if he has done so, the intelligence of the popular mind will find it out and whilst no word of rebuke may be uttered the fact will be remembered to his disadvantage. Now, we have a high respect for the members of his Cabinet; yet under no Administration of the Government has nepotism prevailed to so large an extent as under the present one. Mr. SEWARD has made it the rule of his life's action that his relatives, partners and personal friends are first entitled to his services and support, and BLAIR, BATES and WELLES, following his lead, have their sons, sons-in-law, partners, clients or proteges in public positions, often without regard to their merits or demerits, their services to the Government or to the party in power. We presume Mr. STANTON has no son old enough to place in position. His predecessor, if rumor be correct, was an offender in this respect.

The record of the Cabinet, however brilliant it may be otherwise, is in our view sadly tarnished by the nepotism of some of its members. But by far the most corrupting and detrimental influence consists in the extension and dessemination of this evil by giving to the Congressmen the control of the public patronage in their respective districts.

We shall devote a paper to the consideration of this new rule, which, whether intended to gain congressional support, or shirk public responsibility, equally merits public reprobation. It leads swiftly and surely to the destruction of the Republic.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Day and the President's Proclamation—The Telegraph Question—Filling up our Quota—The Chesapeake Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1863.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

This day has been one of the pleasantest of the present month, and indeed it has fallen but very little short of what might be termed a dog-day. Of course the topic of the hour is the President's Message, and the "extras" have been flying about this afternoon in full feather. So far as I have heard opinions expressed with regard to this important document, I should say that it had created a good feeling and general satisfaction. However, a little more time is required to fairly consider it in all its bearings. Not the least in importance is the statement that

"Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that Empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this Capital and the National forts along the Atlantic Seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval service."

Although I have not now, and never did have faith in any Atlantic telegraph, yet I do believe the overland system is "full of good things" for the future. This is the plan for a telegraph to Europe, and time will prove it. As for the line of telegraph down the coast, who can estimate its advantages in times like the present? Suppose we had possessed one when the rebellion commenced; or even a year after that period? millions of money would have been saved. But why should I waste more words over it? Five years since I wrote the same.

Writing about telegraphs remind me that the new telegraph line between this city and Pittsburg (direct) is now completed as far Eastward as Lancaster, and one of the managers tells me that it will be ready for any amount of business in about three weeks time. It will be a great satisfaction in many respects, particularly so with regard to news dispatches, as the daily papers have often suffered from the independent manner with which certain telegraph officials have treated them. Give us plenty of avenues for the diffusion of intelligence, say I. Last Winter, during the session of the Legislature at Harrisburgh, the reporters were oftimes reduced to great straits in order to get the proceedings over the wires to this city in time for afternoon publication, and the probability is now that a different state of things will exist. At any rate, if there are two lines working, the reporters can use the one that serves them best. That's the beauty of the thing. Down with monopolies. The public cares little who makes or who loses, so long as facilities for the transaction of business are abundant. One year since there were only two telegraph offices in all this city—one in Third street and the other at the Continental—but to-day there are not less than twelve or fifteen. The people at large get the benefit of all this; and so does a little opposition serve us.

As it has becoms evident that we are to have the draft here again in January, owing to the indifference manifested by our councils, private individuals have finally taken hold of the matter, and are now holding meetings in the different wards. There was a large and enthusiastic one held in the Twenty-fourth ward last night, in which Ex-Governor Pollock, Henry C. Lea, Theodore Cuyler, and other well known citizens participated. A series of resolutions were passed in which voluntary enlistments were especially encouraged by a declaration that the citizens in the above ward must either offer themselves, or else contribute liberally to aid those who do so. The resolutions provide that $15,000 shall be raised to pay a bounty of $50 in addition to all the other bounties to each man who volunteers; and is credited to that ward, and, also that a committee of five from the ward and one from each precinct shall be appointed to carry out the resolutions and to distribute the bounties. The resolutions were adopted.

Taking all things into consideration, we have had a quiet day, there not being a war rumor from any quarter. The capture of a steamer, the Chesapeake, *en route* from New York to Portland, is another of the shameful acts which from time to time come up at an unexpected period. She was not much of a craft, however, and the early date at which the Navy Department heard of the transaction will be apt to make a short career of her. "After the calf has been drowned, cover up the well," is an old and true saying. So now, I presume, all the steamers running along the coast will be doubly prepared for a similar emergency. So we go, and he who lives longest will see the most.

Interesting Experiment.

EDS. COMMERCIAL: I wish to give you the result of an experiment tried by myself and another. It has been maintained by some that a person weighs as much, and no more, after eating, as before going through that pleasant operation. The following is the result: One man, weighing 221 lbs before eating dinner, weighed himself after, and was 222½ lbs. He then took a drink of water, and increased to 223½ lbs, showing a gain of 2½ lbs.

One man, weighing 135 lbs before dinner, after weighed 136½, showing a gain of 1½ lbs.

This certainly puts the question at rest, and everybody who doubts it may try the experiment and see the result.

MADEMOISELLE PUSTOWOJTOFF, the Polish amazon, and late aid-de-camp to Langiewicz, is said to have abandoned the profession of arms, and is now in a situation as a companion to a lady in Galicia.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your correspondent E, is, I hope, mistaken in saying that only the Parishes named by him have condemned the teachings of Bishop Hopkins on the slavery question, and sustained our own venerable and accomplished Bishop Potter. We attended Trinity Church on Thanksgiving Day, and heard Bishop Upfold, the former rector of that church, preach one of the most patriotic sermons we have ever listened to. His denunciation of the barbarism of slavery was emphatic. The present rector, of course, approves of the views of his venerable predecessor, and heartily endorses his condemnation of the Vermont Bishop. We are informed that the vestry of St. Peters has also united in the condemnation of Bishop Hopkins' letters, and hope that the vestries of all the other churches will declare their sentiments on these vexed questions. No church can flourish that gives even the remotest implied sanction to that sum of all villainies which constitutes the corner stone of this infamous Confederacy. We hope the Rectors of those churches which have heretofore stood aloof will soon see their way clear to unite with the 991,100 of the laity in favor of our own Bishop. It seems strange that in Eastern Pennsylvania the entire body of the Clergy have signed the Bishop Potter protest, while in Western Pennsylvania, where the Laity almost unanimously endorse this protest, a large number of the Clergy excuse themselves on frivolous pretexts. We hope they will not much longer refuse to follow Bishop Upfold's example, and give us patriotic gospel sermons. A CHURCHMAN.

WASHINGTON.

The Opening of Congress—The Scene—A Triumph of Right.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

This was one of the most important days in the history of the Republic. There have been for some time intimations that in the organization of the House of Representatives there would be an effort made to obtain a Democratic majority by hanging in suspended life the representatives from several States and territories.

There were hints of arrest of the Clerk of the House, the Hon. Mr. Etheridge, and that there might be one of the most exciting scenes—rich as the past has been in the display of barbarian ruffianism.

The day was remarkable for serenity and brightness, and invited to the Capitol a vast throng. Long before the hour for opening of Congress every avenue was black with streams of people. Everything looked auspicious, and every countenance wore the look of hope.

In every direction around the great building, and within, were most amusing and noticeable adventures and scenes—groupes of strangers rushing in wild confusion up and down the great steps, hundreds inquiring of every one they met "if we could tell them where Congress met?—the time?—and where could be found their member of Congress?" Here a young and well-dressed groom, with a simpering, blushing, white-feathered bride on his arm, were tossed to and fro, as if to give them the first taste of the rough tumble of life together. Here a father, mother and four children were looking with admiring wonder on the group of statuary ornamenting the east front and corridor, and curious and rich were the words of inquiry and amazement.

One stout aldermanic gentleman, with overcoat on one arm, and a large plush-faced lady on the other, was elbowing his way through the crowd, and as he gave me a lift out of the way, that nearly fractured my ribs, politely informed me that he wished to "get into the gallery with the diplomatic *corpses*."

I was so fortunate as to get into the gallery of the reporters, and looked down on a confused throng, waving and flowing without order, below. In the gallery, in the gravest and most fixed state of attention, were hundreds, if not thousands of citizens.

At 12 o'clock the mallet of the Clerk, whose duty it is to call the House to order, commanded silence. In a moment the tumultuous mass were hushed into silence, and he began by calling out the roll.

As State after State was passed over, and the names were rolled from a sonorous tongue, nearly all answered to their names. At the conclusion of the roll, Mr. Stevens wished to know "Why the names of the members elect from the State of Maryland were not called." The Clerk replied that he had reported all those who were properly certified to as duly elected from their several States, but that he had doubted the validity of the election of certain gentlemen who had presented their credentials, such as the gentlemen newly elected from the State of Maryland. The Clerk was then requested to read the names of those representatives and their credentials. They were duly certified to by Governor Bradford as elected to the Congress of the United States. A motion had been made to place upon the roll the names of the gentlemen elected for Maryland. It was then moved to lay this motion on the table. This was the anxious moment. Many of the Republican members were in the highest state of excitement. Many gathered around the old champion, Thaddeus Stevens, and asked counsel. He was calm, and took the helm with the air of a man master of the situation. There was even more anxiety amongst the spectators, fear began to creep like a night-mare over many hearts, that after all the hard struggles and great efforts of the last few months, all was in danger of being lost.

But soon the relief came, it was announced that the motion to lay on the table was lost by 74 to 94. It was impossible to restrain the loud burst of satisfaction—all joined in the cheer of relief.

From this moment, hope lighted every face, and we looked over at the copperheads with benignant pity. Many felt that the last great battle for liberty was fought and the victory won.

With scarcely a show of opposition the malignants suffered the enrollment of the members from Maryland, and then followed the names of the representatives from Missouri, who were likewise enrolled. Then the enrollment of a member from Oregon, &c.

At this point the business of consideration of the credentials of members was suspended for the election of Speaker.

Mr. Colfax was nominated by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, by ——, Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, was likewise nominated, and Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky. The Democrats were evidently now desponding, and without opportunity for consultation, drifted like a wreck at sea. Their voices were low and meek—there was no bluster or effort to escape the doom. Colfax was elected by 101 to 84, and the announcement brought from every part of the house deafening applause. The new Speaker was conducted to the Chair by Hon. Mr. Cox and Judge Dawson, and in a very neat speech, of telling words, thanked the House for the honor conferred, and invoked for himself and them the Divine guidance. The vast audience of spectators now rose from their seats, and with mutual congratulations prepared to depart.

The plan was to hang up for the time the delegations from Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, West Virginia, &c., and thus give to the Democrats a clear majority in the ballot for Speaker. The purpose was, if on a division of the House they found themselves in the majority, to elect Fernando Wood, and thus secure the committees, and so far the government of the House and the blocking of the Government.

But all the Democratic members were not in their seats, and all that were there were not in subjection to the party vote, for some were silent when called, and several voted for the Government candidate. One of the most gratifying things was the decision forced thus early on some who had no defined path for the future. But having spoken feebly on the first vote, their voices became more full and manly on the second, and the majority for Colfax far exceeded the hope of the most sanguine. Everything in the spirit of the House inspirits the Government and beckons it on. The contrast with last year is most delightful to the patriot. Then all was fear, uncertainty, hesisation and distrust. The rebellion was then in its zenith; now it evidently rapidly culminates in its decline.

May we not hope that the long agony is over. M.

OUR relations with Russia are of the most friendly character. Admiral Lessofsky is reported to have said that he had lately received communication from home, and that the people of St. Petersburgh were perfectly delighted at the intelligence of the manner in which the officers of the fleet had been received in this country. Also that he had received orders from the Czar to accept the hospitalities of as many places in the country as it was possible for him to visit.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1863.

Congressional Committees.

Congress has adjourned over till Monday, when the proper committees in the Senate and House will be announced, and the machinery for legislation thus fully set in motion. Thaddeus Stevens will retain his position as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Winter Davis will be either at the head of the Foreign Relations or Judiciary Committee.

The Conscription Act.

It is anticipated that little will be accomplished until after the Holidays, though the Conscription act may be amended ere that.

Gen. Halleck's Report.

All of the reports have been submitted to Congress, but that of Gen. Halleck, which is being placed in type to-day. There is great anxiety to see it, as it is supposed to explain all reasons for the changes in the command of our armies made during the past year.

Reception of Russian Naval Officers.

The Secretary of the Navy received the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet at his residence last evening. The reception was not a general one, but was confined to the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, and the naval officers in the city, with their families. Nearly every gentleman present was in uniform, and the assemblage, as may be inferred, wore a very gay appearance. The Admiral and suite, numbering about forty officers, came up from the fleet about eight o'clock, in one of our vessels.

Scarcity of Grain.

The question of the supply of Corn, and the large demand for purposes of distillation, is being one of importance to the Government. The report of the Agricultural Bureau, for November, shows that there is a deficiency in the Corn crop of one hundred and thirty seven millions of bushels for the present year. It is estimated that fully five hundred millions of bushels will be needed for home consumption, whereas the total crop is put down at four hundred millions. The additional tax just recommended by the Department, on highwines, has largely increased distilling and the demand for grain. As the necessities of the Government are very great, it is quite probable that restrictions will be put on distilleries in Ohio and Illinois, as has been the case in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is only in that way that prices can be kept down, and the demand of the Government fully supplied.

Pennsylvania Officers Dismissed from Service.

The following Pennsylvania officers have just been dismissed from service: Second Lieut. O. H. Brown, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with loss of all pay and allowances, for borrowing money from drafted men and substitutes, and not returning the same, and for physical disability, resulting from an immoral disease. Second Lieut. J. G. Brandt, 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without proper authority. Second Lieut. George W. Hillary, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for absence without proper authority. Capt. R. L. Thompson, 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for drunkenness; he having failed to make a satisfactory defence before the Military Commission. Capt. Wm. H. Weaver 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without proper authority.

The President Recovering.

The President was able this morning to be in his office for a couple of hours.

Nothing New from the Army.

The advices from the army to-night state that there is nothing new. The troops are making themselves comfortable in huts. It is generally believed in the army now that Meade will not be superseded. A.

Southern News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—General Meagher is not a prisoner as was reported.

The rebel Congress met on Monday at Richmond. Bills were introduced to prevent the employment of substitutes.

A Mobile dispatch reports that the Yankees were defeated by General Greene, at Plaquama, Louisiana, with a loss of 2,000 men.

On the 7th of November the navigation of the river virtually closed.

On the 29th, 200 Yankee cavalry were driven into Port Hudson. 13 were killed and 20 wounded.

Charleston dates, of the 7th, report no change. Slow firing is kept up. Shells were thrown into the city on Monday night and Tuesday, last week.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th, protests against allowing any more provisions to come to the Yankee prisoners.

Editor of Commercial:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
oc5:3m:d&w 831 Broadway, New York.

DIED:

ZUG—On Wednesday morning, 9th inst., at Oakland, ELIZA, wife of Christopher Zug, in the 53d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, in Oakland. Carriages will leave the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets at 9 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A LABORING MAN accustomed to work about a Foundry. Apply immediately at the BERLIN FOUNDRY, Pennsylvania Avenue. A German preferred. de13:e2t:d1t

FOUND ESTRAY—A MARE, on the evening of December 9th, 1863. The owner can hear of her, by proving property and paying charges, at No. 242 Liberty street. E. A. de10:e2t:d1t

BUY YOUR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
McCULLOCH'S
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
81 Market street.

The largest stocks of Furnishing and Fancy Goods, for gentlemen, in the city. A few choice Dressing Robes. All at reasonable prices. Call and see the goods at 81 Market street. dell

MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHMIDT'S
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,
409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Imports the Choicest Wines, and has constantly for sale the Purest Liquors.
All orders promptly attended to. dell1f

MRS. WILLS'
SHIRT STORE,
No. 339 PENN STREET, (Near the Canal.)

All kinds of Shirts made to order at the shortest notice. dec10:tf.

BUY YOUR TOYS AT
J. G. Lauer's,
413 Penn Street, near the Canal Bridge.

Where you will find a large variety of *toys of every description*. Old stock, but New Goods at Old Prices. Also, a variety of goods suitable for Holiday Presents. dec10:eod,tf

JEWELRY.
HENRY KNOEBEL,
No. 35 Diamond alley,

Desires to inform his friends and patrons that he has just received from the East a large stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season. nov14:1m

NE. RUM.—50 barrels on hand and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [dec9] MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOR RENT—For a term of years, that very desirable LOT on Fifth street, adjoining Messrs. White, Orr & Co. For particulars apply to HAYDEN & FORLANCE, dec1:1w-d&e Agents, No. 180 Penn st.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY.—40 barrels of PURE RYE WHISKY, four years old, in store and for sale low, to close out consignment. Enquire at No. 333 Liberty street. de10

IRON CITY FOUNDRY.
Cor. of Liberty and Carroll sts., 9th Ward,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill, Oil, Refinery and Machinery Castings generally.

The personal attention and experience of Robert Dickson and Thomas Marshall, members of the firm, will be given to the practical part of the business.

Mr. JOSEPH MARSHALL, so long connected with the "Fort Pitt Foundry," as Selector of Material, will assort and select the stock used. de10:2w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HILANDS & MARSHALL, was dissolved on the 5th instant, by mutual consent. Either of the partners have authority to settle the accounts of said firm. ALEX. HILANDS.
THOMAS MARSHALL.
Pittsburgh, December 8th, 1863. de10:3t

HOLIDAYS.
J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED of the richest and most comprehensive stock
HOLIDAY GOODS

We have ever exhibited; anticipating the wants of our friends we have made our display much earlier than usual, and now invite our customers and the public generally to an early examination of our goods, which have been selected with especial regard to their tastes for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Embracing an unusually large assortment of
WATCHES,

With the newest and most elegant designs of Diamonds and Pearls inlaid, enameled and engraved cases.

DIAMONDS,

In great variety of Clusters and Solitaires.

JEWELRY,

All the late styles of Solid Gold, Onyx, Coral, Pearl, Enameled, Garnet and Carbuncle Jewelry.

SILVER WARE,

Spoons, Forks, Cups, Fancy Pieces, Tea Sets, Trays, Baskets, Casters, Pitchers, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS,

A beautiful collection of the most graceful patterns of Bohemian and French Vases and Toilet Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Boxes, etc., etc.

J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street.
dec4:d&e

GREAT BARGAINS

SILKS
At 62½ cents, new styles, good qualities.

CLOAKS,
All prices, very cheap.

SHAWLS,
Every description, long and square, very low.

DRESS GOODS,
A fresh stock, and the largest ever exhibited here, from 12½ cents up.

AT
J. W. BARKER & Co.'s,
59 Market street.
dec7

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. **Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury,** mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; those duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trustmonies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay. JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, 114 SOUTH THIRD street, Philadelphia.

JOSHUA HANNA, Agent,
dec8 Corner Wood and Third sts. Pittsburgh.

A MEETING OF THE COAL MERCHANTS will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th of December, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Fourth street, when the Committee on organizing a "Coal Exchange" will report, and other matters of importance will be submitted to them. Punctual attendance is requested. S. HORNER. dec10:td

ELECTION NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, will be held on MONDAY the 21st day of December, 1863, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. By order of the undersigned,

GEORGE W. CASS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Commissioners Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. dec3:2w

G. PORZEL,
No. 523 Penn street,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Flint Glass, Syringes, Homœopathic Vials,
INSTRUMENTS FOR PHYSICIANS, &c.
Orders promptly filled at the lowest prices. dec4:eodtf

N. SIEDLE & BRO.,
No. 183 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A new stock of Sohbeler & Schmidt's celebrated PIANOS just received from New York. Also, on hand a second hand 7 octave rosewood PIANO, reduced from $325 to $200. VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, &c. no4:2m

WALKING DOLLS, HOBBY HORSES, and every style of beautiful DOLLS, DOLL-HEADS, Tin, China, Box and Bellows TOYS; FANCY CHINA GOODS, BASKETS, and hundreds of charming articles suitable for Christmas and holiday presents. Just arrived at FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S Fancy Goods and Toy house, 161 Smithfield street. no10:1y-c-o-d

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
No connection with any other house. [dec3:6m

ANTHONY VOWINKEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
SOAP AND CANDLES,
AND DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
no23:1y HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Jones' Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, (seventh day) of DECEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
no25 W. O. HUGHART, Sec'y.

CLOAKS,	SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,	POPLINS,
REPPS,	CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,	SILKS,
MERINOS.	SHAWLS.

ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth street.

BALMORALS,	CLOAKS,
PLAIDS,	SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,	MERINOS,
LINENS,	FLANNELS,
SILKS,	POPLINS.

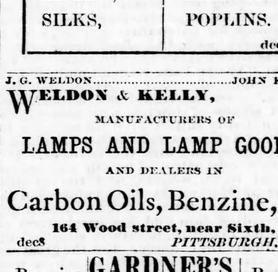
dec8

J. G. WELDON ..... JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS,
AND DEALERS IN
Carbon Oils, Benzine, &c.
164 Wood street, near Sixth.
dec8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Bargains in Cloaks.	GARDNER'S,	Bargains in Cloakings.
Bargains in Shawls.		Bargains in Cassimeres
Bargains in Silks.	CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN THE CITY.	Bargains in Flannels.
Bargains in Merinoes.		Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Balmorals.		Bargains in Linens.
Bargains in Dress Goods	92 MARKET STREET.	Bargains in Prints.

dec10

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES


HIG

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Burglar Captured.—A young man named William Briggs, of Wayne township, Greene county, was arrested last week, charged with committing a series of burglaries in Waynesburg. The accused acknowledged his guilt, and was committed for trial.

Heavy Robbery.—On the night of the 29th ult., the store of McConkey & Bro., at Peach Bottom, York county, was robbed of about $1,600. The wareroom was first broken open with a crowbar, when the robbers entered the store, drilled the lock off the iron safe, and appropriated the money there, about $900 of it being specie. No clue has been obtained to the identity of the robbers.

Killed at Lookout Mountain.—John Douglas, Orderly Sergeant of Company H., Twenty-ninth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed in the recent battles at Lookout Mountain. Sergeant Douglas was a son of Joseph Douglas, of Mifflin township. Mr. Douglas left yesterday for Chattanooga, for the purpose of securing the remains and bringing them home for interment.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia Hotels on Tuesday:—J. Horne, W. R. Murphy, W. A. Snively, D. H. Hazen, Rev. J. Prestley and wife, S. M'Clean, Jr., and wife, Thomas H. Rabe, S. R. M'Clean, H. M. Bole, A. J. Rankin, Mrs. C. Blume, Charles G. Blume, W. Bakewell, J. O. Wilson, B. U. Miller, James Brownlee, J. R. Wood, James Brown, John S. Wood.

Change of Time.—Persons traveling via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, will take notice that on and after Monday, December 14th, the mail train will leave Pittsburgh at 6:30 a. m. This train connects at Rochester with trains of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad for New Castle. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Accommodation will also connect with trains of that Road, leaving Allegheny at 3:00 p. m., instead of 4:30, as heretofore.

Returned to Their Regiment.—Col. Hartung and Major Schlenter, of the Pittsburgh German regiment, have, at their own request, been ordered to join their command, and will, we understand, leave for South Carolina forthwith. Col. Hartung was dangerously wounded in the foot at Gettysburg, and came on here to recuperate. Maj. Schlenter was sent here to look after the conscripts, but was subsequently appointed a member of the Court Martial recently convened here.

The Franking Privilege.—As the session of Congress has just been commenced, it will be well for the public to be reminded of an important change in the franking privilege. Heretofore, as it will be remembered, all letters to and from members of Congress, passed through the mails free of postage. Now, however, it must be borne in mind that only the letters *from* a member of Congress can pass free of postage. All correspondence with an M. C. must be paid, as are all the letters of private individual. This is an important fact, the remembrance of which will save much delay in the transaction of business, both of a public and private character.

Asylum for Soldiers' Orphans.—About a year ago, the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offered to place at the disposal of the State Government the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to encourage volunteering, but Gov. Curtin did not feel authorized to accept it. In the belief that the offer of the Company still remains good, we learn that Governor Curtin intends suggesting to the Legislature that it authorize him to receive the sum, and that an appropriation be made, in addition, the whole amount to be used for the establishment of a home for the orphan children of soldiers of this State. The suggestion is a very praiseworthy one, and reflects great credit upon the Governor. We trust it may be adopted.

Discharged Soldiers.

The Provost Marshal General has decided that soldiers who have received a discharge from the army on account of physical disability, may be received anew under the last call for volunteers. They will not, however, be allowed to re-enter the service as veteran soldiers, but will receive only the bounties offered to fresh recruits. The decision will be of interest to many, as it opens a door which has heretofore been closed against them. It is also stated that all men who were in the service on the third of March, 1863, are exempt from the operations of the coming draft. All such persons, by producing their discharge papers to the Board of Enrollment, can have their names stricken off the list of enrolled persons. The friends of those who have volunteered since the last draft was made, can have the names of such volunteers also stricken off the enrollment list by furnishing the Board with the proper evidence of enlistment. This will be good news to many who were in the service last March.

Hebrew Ladies' Festival.

The festival at Lafayette Hall Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Sanitary Committee, was one of the most liberal and pleasant entertainments at which it has been our good fortune to attend. The whole affair more resembled a private party than a public meeting. The tables set literally groaned beneath the weight of luxuries, and the most genial flow of spirits pervaded the entire assemblage. After the guests had taken their seats at the table, Louis Morganstern, Esq., who acted as Chairman, made a very happy speech setting forth the objects of the festival, the efforts that were being and had been made by the ladies connected with the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Association, and the necessity that existed for still further and more earnest efforts to aid the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. At the conclusion of his remarks, Professor Cohen addressed the audience, and we are sorry that our space will not allow us even a brief synopsis of his truly interesting address. Tracing the history of the Jewish nation down to the present time, he referred in a most feeling manner to the present and past political and social status of the Jews. His remarks were filled with patriotic fire, and were received with the hearty applause which they merited.

Prof. Cohen was followed by Rev. Wm. Armhold, who delivered an address in German, which was warmly applauded. His Honor Mayor B. C. Sawyer, jr, was then called to the stand, when, for about a quarter of an hour, he spoke in a most acceptable manner, setting forth the objects of the Sanitary Commission, the immense amount of good that had resulted from its action, the pressing necessities under which it now labored, and complimenting the ladies of the Aid Society, for the handsome manner in which they had gotten up the entertainment, and for its successful results. Mr. Sawyer was followed by Mr. Strauss, after which toasts were offered, among which we note the following, by Prof. Cohen:

The American Woman—May the cause which gave rise to the Sanitary Committee soon be lost amid the more congenial strains of peace, but may the spirit of philanthropy which actuates them descend to the Daughters of America to unknown generations.

Mr. Jacob Affelder then offered the following:

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—The noble Pilot called by the voice of the people to the position of danger and responsibility, when traitors' hands had directed the Ship of State towards breakers of national destruction. Nobly has he buffeted the mad waves of Disunion, until he now, with the assistance of Providence and our gallant Army and Navy, has brought us within sight of our longed-for peace. His name will ever be synonymous with Patriotism, Honesty and Justice.

This was responded to by Mayor Sawyer, after which Mr. Solomon Fleishman offered "Our Country." After the toasts, Mr. S. Apfelbaun entertained the audience with a song, which was vociferously encored. In the meantime, the guests were helping themselves to the good things provided, and at the close of the exercises the dance commenced, an excellent band of music being in attendance.

During the course of the evening a voluntary contribution was taken up, amounting to upwards of $700. Taken altogether this banquet was a most perfect success, both in a social and pecuniary point of view, and reflects great credit upon the lady managers, whose names are as follows: Mrs. Wm. Frank, President; Mrs. Regina Biermann, Treasurer; Mrs. Rosenbach, Mrs. Abram Frowenfeld, Mrs. Asher Frowenfeld, Mrs. William Armholt, Mrs. Bareman, Trustees.

Great credit is due to the President, Mrs. W. Frank, for the very able and successful manner in which she has conducted the Society, and for which she was highly complimented by the speakers. The treasurer, Mrs. Biermann, as also the trustees, deserve much praise for their efforts in behalf of the Society.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

City Mortality.

The physician to the Board of Health makes the following report of the mortality of the city from November 30th to December 1, 1863:

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Unknown	2	Catarrh Fever	1
Consumption	2	Diphtheria	4
Disease of Heart	1	Measles	1
Pneumonia	1	Convulsions	1
Diffuse Cellulitis	1	Croup	2
		Scarlet Fever	1

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	2	From 30 to 40	1
From 1 to 2	1	From 40 to 50	2
From 2 to 5	5	From 50 to 60	1
From 5 to 10	1	From 60 to 70	0
From 10 to 15	1	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	1	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	0	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 5; Females, 12; White, 15; Colored, 2; Total, 17.

The Next Draft.

In accordance with instructions issued by Provost Marshal General Fry, the Provost Marshals of the different districts are preparing for the draft to take place on the 5th of January next, in the event of a failure to fill our quota by enlistments. The new order will result in furnishing more men than the last, as the exemptions are to be heard *before* and not *after* the drawing. The Marshals are required to post up in conspicuous places in their districts, the list of all the names now in the wheel, and from which the draft is to be made on the 5th of January. Citizens who find upon examination that persons have been omitted from this list, are requested to report at headquarters, and all who claim exemption from the draft will be required to present themselves before the Board before the 20th of December. Thus the exemptions will be passed upon before the draft, and the consequence will be that when the names are drawn on the 5th of January, the Government will secure more men in response to its call than under the former system. The list of names required to be posted have already been issued, and all who claim to be exempt should see to it that their case is disposed of before the 20th of this month. In view of the fact that there is little doing in the way of enlistments, the prospects for a draft are very bright for those who admire the latter mode of raising troops.

Which is the Richest Company in the United States?—So long as a Company has a dollar to meet each dollar of its liabilities, it is sound, but as to what constitutes wealth in an institution, the *American Exchange and Review* says—"That company is the *richest* which has the greatest proportion of assets to *total* insurances." To a person about to take out a life policy this is a matter of importance, and cannot be too carefully considered as to its bearing upon the present and the future. The following figures, from the official report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners for January, 1863, page 22, shows the standing of ten companies doing business in Philadelphia, considered as to the security furnished by their entire assets for each $100 at risk:

New England Mutual	$175 54
Massachusetts Mutual	142 93
Mutual Life, of New York	175 11
Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey	138 90
New York Life	99 41
Connecticut Mutual	144 91
United States, of New York	130 96
Manhattan, of New York	134 04
Equitable, of New York	183 59
Washington, of New York	329 30

The Massachusetts Report was made up to November 1st, 1862, and shows the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to have $329 30 to meet each $100 at risk, a proportion exceeding the others. The New York Insurance Commissioners' Report by Mr. Barnes, was made up to January 1st, 1863, *two months later*, and on page 132 the calculations show that the WASHINGTON had *increased* to $339 57 for each $100 at risk!

Figures invariably tell true and indisputable things, and the above figures conclusively prove that if you seek *real* wealth in an office as security for your premiums invested, it is found in the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, which has an ample paid up capital of $125,000 and is the only Stock Company whose *charter* expressly requires the distribution of *all the profits* among the Policy holders. It has therefore all the advantages and security of a Stock and Mutual Company combined without their seperate disadvantages. Furthermore, Dividends or Profits once credited to a policy holder are *never* forfeited from any cause whatever, and it is the only Company whose charter guarantees this simple act of justice to policy holders.

The ratio of *total* expenses of this Company on income is as small as any other Company.

The WASHINGTON very justly states, that it offers more advantages to insurers than any other company in the United States, but does not boast that it is the best, and presents a good front from whatever point viewed. Let those who think of insuring examine the condition of this office, and judge for themselves.

The "WASHINGTON" has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, and are doing a very safe business through their general agents, Messrs. Chambers & Register, 407 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. H. L. Illingwall, 97 Fourth street, acts for Messrs. Chambers & Register in this city. The following well known and influential gentlemen permit their names to be used as a reference, satisfied the company is what it represents to be: Calvin Adams, John Harper, R. C. Loomis, Thomas S. Blair, Isaac M. Pennock, Josiah King, Joshua Hanna, James Lippencott, William Phillips, J. H. Baldwin and C. Hoeveler. de10-3t.

Mink Sable Furs at Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. The largest and finest assortment of Mink Sable Furs to be found in the city can be bought at the lowest cash prices at Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

OILS.

THE
LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL;
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED BURNING COAL
AND
CARBON OIL;
Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.
Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secret'y.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [sel1:y

THE
ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,
Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
PACIFIC,
GLOBE, and
LIBERTY OIL WORKS.
Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—
AT LAWRENCEVILLE.
Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. sell

EAGLE OIL WORKS, Lawrenceville.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS OF PURE
CARBON OIL,
(Quality warranted equal to the best made.)
Lubricating Oil, Benzole and Car Grease, and dealers in LAMPS, &c. Warehouse No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. se11:1y

LUCENT OIL WORKS—
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
CARBON OILS,
OFFICE: No. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and selected). In store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKERSON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THE money market, yesterday, in New York, was easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling decidedly firmer at $164@165 for first-class bills. Gold unsettled and firmer; opening at 48⅝, declining to 48¼, and closing firm at 50⅜@51. Government stocks firm. Stocks quite firm but active.

New York Stock Market by Telegraph.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, '63.

U. S. 6's '81	109	Harlem	8⅛
U S 7-30s	106¾	M C	125⅞
1 year Certificates	98	M S	102½
5-20s coup	104¾	Ill Central scrip	116½
Mo 6s	90¾	C & P	104
Reading	118¾	G & C	107
N Y Central	132	Ft W & C	81¼
Erie	104¾	A & T H	54
Erie pref	101½	C & A	88¼
Hudson	129		

—The annual report of Secretary Chase on the condition of our national finances, which has been submitted to the consideration of the present Congress, is full of valuable and interesting information, and bears the signet of a master mind. We have only room in this column for a few extracts:

—The receipts at the office of the Treasurer in Washington during the last fiscal year were $1,248,025,548 93, and the disbursements $1,231,015,175 57. At the office of the assistant Treasurer in New York the receipts were $657,-651,576 63, and the disbursements $622,842,627 92. At the office of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston the receipts were $115,300,000, and the disbursements $115,750,000. At the office of the Assistant Treasurer in Philadelphia the receipts were $113,218,051 27, and the disbursements $109,-732,316 03.

—It is an error to suppose that the increase of prices is attributable wholly or in very large measure to this circulation. Had it been possible to borrow coin enough, and fast enough, for the disbursements of the war, almost if not altogether the same effects on prices would have been wrought. Such disbursements made in coin would have enriched fortunate contractors, stimulated lavish expenditure, and so inflated prices in the same way and nearly to the same extent as when made in notes. Prices, too, would have arisen from other causes. The withdrawal from mechanical and agricultural occupations of hundreds of thousands of our best, strongest, and most active workers, in obedience to their country's summons to the field, would, under any system of currency, have increased the price of labor, while the prices of many things would have risen, in part from other causes, as for example, the price of railroad bonds, from vast increase of income, through payments for military transportation; and the price of cotton from deficient supply.

—The Comptroller of the Currency reports the organization under the national banking act, prior to the 29th of November, of one hundred and thirty-four associations; all of which, upon the suggestion of the Secretary, have adopted the name of National Banks, distinguished by no other importance, and only locally. These Banking Associations have been formed in seventeen States, and the District of Columbia, and have an aggregate capital of $16,-087,200. The great care and labor required for the preparation of suitable notes for the new national currency have delayed its issue beyond expectation; but the printing is now begun, and the several associations will be supplied with the amounts to which they are respectively entitled within a few weeks. Besides the associations reported as actually organized, there are many others in process of organization. There is hardly a State not controlled by the rebellion, and hardly a considerable city, in which a National banking association has not been organized, even that long-ravaged, fated New Orleans is not an exception to this statement.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends an increase of the tax on bank note circulation to two and two-fifths per cent.; an increase of the duty on distilled spirits to six cents per gallon; an increase of the duty on tobacco to twenty cents per pound on leaf, and from five to twelve cents, according to quality, on manufactured; a duty of ten cents per gallon on crude petroleum; a duty of two cents per pound on cotton; the repeal of the tobacco and petroleum drawbacks; and various other changes of the internal revenue laws, designed to augment the receipts from this source. In the particular recommendations just mentioned the Secretary fully concurs, and commends all his suggestions to careful attention. The enactment of such laws as will secure an increase of the internal revenue to the amount originally estimated, of one hundred and fifty millions a year, is required by the strongest considerations of public policy.

—The London *Times*, in its city article of November 18th, says that "the advices from Frankfort state that since the period just preceding the Austro-Prussian war the exchange in that city has not withnessed such a panic as is now prevalent there. Speculators and capitalists alike consider the congress proposed by Napoleon only a preliminary step for war, and cannot be shaken in their belief, even by recognizing the difficulties of the present position of the Bank of France, and the many complications the Emperor of France has upon his hands. Austrian funds have fallen since the speech became known there. In the part one, and even the most solid stock, such as the shares of the Frankfort Bank, declined from 137 to 132." Russia is making vigorous preparations for war. Reports were current in Paris on November 20 that the Bank of France would raise the rate of discount to eight per cent., or restrit its loans to paper maturing within two months.

—The London *Economist*, of November 14 states that the coin in circulation in Great Britain and Ireland is somewhere about £50,-000,000, certainly not more than £60,000,000, or about $300,000,000; while in France the coin in circulation is, in round numbers, *seven milliards*, which in English make £280,000,000, equal to about $1,400,000,000. The bank of France held, by its last monthly statement, 265,000,000 francs in bullion coin, equal to about $41,000,000, or about three per cent. of the whole amount of coin in France, while the bank notes issued by the bank and its branches amounted to 807,689,-725 francs, or about 160,000,000 paper money to $1,400,000,000 gold and silver money in all France. The currency of France is the most valuable of all the great civilized nations, and hence its freedom from losses by commercial crises.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, December 11.

Business yesterday was dull buyers manifesting no particular anxiety to operate; hence we have no large sales to report. Prices ruled about the same. Our market contains an ample supply of the leading articles. The weather has again cleared up, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a rise of water. Business on the wharf was not very active, for the best of all reasons—there were no boats at the landing to transact business with. The Savanna, Capt. Mason, left for Louisville with all the freight she could carry, and a good trip of passengers. She towed out a barge partly loaded. The Louisville packet Julia will be due this morning. She will return to-morrow at 4 P. M. Among the sales we note as follows:

FLOUR—The market remains firm with a regular local demand. The stock in hand is not large, but seems to be sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The principal lots that arrived were consigned to the Eastern markets. The demand was for the better grades. The current rates from store were:

Extra—Sales of 1,000 bbls at $5 80@6.
Extra Family—200 bbls at $7@7 25.

Small parcels that arrive by wagon were disposed of at various prices.

HAY—The high prices we have noticed for some time continue. The demand keeps up fully to the supply. At the scales 18 loads were disposed of at $40 ₱ ton; sales of baled at the depot at $37.

STRAW—The market was brisk, with sales at $25@28 ₱ ton. Steep figures these.

FEED—Prices continue to rule high for all descriptions, with the following sales, viz: 12 tons of Middling at $1 95@2; 8 tons Seconds at $1 90, and 7 tons Shorts at $1 58.

POULTRY—The receipts are on the increase. We note sales of 1,000 lbs Chickens and Turkeys at 6@7c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Our market contains an ample supply for all ordinary purposes. We note regular sales of Neshannocks at 85c ₱ bush.

SALT—The market was firm; demand fair at $2 50.

BUTTER—The market was well supplied. We note sales of 1,100 lbs fresh, in roll, at 28@30c, as per quality.

APPLES—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The receipts were sufficient for present use. We note sales of 250 bbls in lots; prices ranging from $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was firm; prices tending upward for most articles. The demand at this time exceeds the supply. Among the sales we note the following:

Oats—Are enquired for; holders are asking an advance. We note sales of 1,000 bushels at 82c per bushel.

Wheat—Firm: prices looking up. Sales of 1,200 bushels of Red at $1 40; White, $1 46 per bushel.

Corn—Was enquired for. Sales of 1,400 bush. at $1 25 per bushel.

BARLEY—Was held firmly. Spring, $1 38; Fall, $1 50@1 52. The receipts were very light.

CHEESE—The market was firm, but prices exhibit a wide range. Sales of 120 boxes W. R., prices varying from 12½@15c.

WHISKY—Holders firm. Buyers, however, take hold very sparingly. Small sales City rectified at 85c. Some dealers ask more.

GROCERIES—The market was unchanged. We omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, Dec. 11.

The market yesterday exhibited more firmness. Prices partially recovered from the decline of the previous day. The weather having turned cold, no doubt favored holders, as it banished the prospect of a rise in the Allegheny, at least for the present. The sales we publish below will give the reader a better description of the market than anything we can say.

Crude was firm, with a fair amount of transaction, viz: 300 bbls. in bulk at 20c; 250 bbls do, packages included, at 24@25c; 1,300 bbls., delivered on the wharf, packages included, at 25c, Other sales were made at about the same range of prices.

Refined—Sales 535 bbls Refined, Empire Oil Works, in bond, at 36c; 200 bbls do at 35c; 382 bbls, bonded, at 35c; 500 bbls, bonded, at 38c; 50 bbls from warehouse, free, at 46c, and 500 bbls, free, reported at 50c.

Residium—Market firm; 400 bbls reported $4 00 per bbl.

[By Telegraph.]
Baltimore Market.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.
FLOUR—Dull and heavy; Howard st. $7 37½
WHEAT—Dull; red $1 65@1 70.
CORN—Firm; new white $1 12@1 13; old $1 17 @1 18.
WHISKY—Firm and quiet; Ohio 89½@90c.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

HOUSE—Mr. Hubbard gave notice of a bill amendatory of an act entitled an Act for Organizing the Military Force of the United States, so as to equalize the operation of said law upon the towns and other sub-districts of the enrollment district.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of a bill to fix the time for the election of representatives to Congress, and to enable the soldiers to vote at said election. He also offered a bill to place colored soldiers and non-commissioned officers on the same footing as white men, in regard to pay, bounty, and pension. Also a bill to authorize the construction, by the people, of the Pacific Railroad; also a bill to repeal the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and 1850; also a joint resolution to repeal the joint resolution of the 17th of July, explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, &c.

The resolution of Cox, of Ohio, looking to an exchange of prisoners, with an amendment sustaining the Administration in the effort already made, offered by Washburne, of Ill., was then adopted; yeas, 130; nays, 46.

Mr. Julian gave notice of a bill to repeal the fugitive slave act, so as to prevent the return of fugitive slaves.

The President's message was then received and read. The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stevens moved that 50,000 extra copies of the message be printed and distributed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

SENATE—Mr. Foster presented the resolution of the General Assembly of Cincinnati in favor of the modification of the Conscription Act, so that town organizations may have credit for the number of men raised on the former calls.

Lane, of Kansas, gave notice of bills providing for the accounts of the 5th and 6th Kansas regiments, and for indemnifying the citizens of Lawrence for the Quantrell raid.

Powell, of Kentucky, gave notice of a bill to prevent Federal officers and soldiers from interfering with elections in the States.

At half past twelve o'clock the message of the President was received and read. The usual number of the message was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sunderland was then re-elected Chaplain.

The joint resolution of thanks to General Grant was then ordered to lie on the table, it being alleged that such hasty proceedings would afford a bad precedent.

Adjourned.

The Report of the Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The report of the Secretary of War is of considerable length. It reviews our victories and pays a high tribute to the bravery and skill of our troops. He says the combined operations of our army and navy against Charleston have not as yet accomplished what was expected of them. In Texas a large force operating under Gen. Banks will give protection to the people of that State and cut off a chief avenue of the rebels for foreign commerce and foreign aid.

The armies of Lee and Meade now occupy exactly the same positions they did at the date of the last annual report. West Virginia is now clear of rebels, and the people of that State are enjoying, in comparative peace, the blessing of civil government. The rebel forces in Missouri have been driven behind the Arkansas river. No military operations of any magnitude have taken place in Virginia or North Carolina. The Federal forces are now firmly planted in every rebel State. The success of our arms during the past year has enabled the Department to make a reduction of over $200,000,000 in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The trouble in regard to the exchange of prisoners is reviewed at length, and the blame for the non-exchange thrown entirely upon the rebel authorities. He alludes to the good treatment the rebel prisoners have received at our hands, and denounces the rebel authorities for the cruel manner in which they have treated our prisoners in their hands. He then discusses the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and says that the law has been enforced in twelve States, yielding 50,000 soldiers and $10,000,000 for procuring substitutes.

The $300 clause is alluded to, as are also the conflicting opinions in regard to its justice and injustice. He says that a large portion of the troops, whose terms expire next year, will reenlist, it being stipulated by the Government that they shall have at least one month's furlough before their present term expires.

The indications are, that the force required will in a great measure be raised by volunteering, and without a draft. An immediate appropriation for bounties should be made.

He then alludes to the valuable service the Invalid Corps has rendered to the Government. The Corps now numbers 20,000 officers and privates.

He says immediately after the issuance of the present proclamation diligent efforts were commenced and have continued until the present time for raising colored troops. 50,000 colored men are now organized, and the number will rapidly increase as our armies advance. The freed slaves make good soldiers, are easily disciplined, and courageous. The slave has proved his manhood and capacity, and makes a good infantry, artillery or cavalry soldier, as has been evidenced on several occasions.

The colored troops have been allowed no bounties. Under the construction given by the Department they can only, by the existing law, receive ten dollars per month for their services, while white soldiers receive thirteen dollars, with clothing and a daily ration. The fortunes of war have brought within our lines large numbers of colored women and children, and some aged and infirm persons. A solemn trust rests upon the Government for their care and protection.

The Adjutant General recommends that the term of enlistment in the regular service, be fixed at three years instead of five, in accordance with the act of 1861, which expired by limitation on the 1st of January, 1863.

The Secretary gives a list of the principal ordnance material in the control of the department at the beginning of the war, &c., and the quantities of these articles which have since been procured, and the quantity of these articles on hand June 30th, 1863. The figures are immense.

The operations of the Chief Engineer connected with the survey of the northern and western lakes have been continued, and during the past season have consisted of the survey of Portage Entry, on Lake Superior, and in resuming the survey of Green Bay and Lake Michigan; also, the examination of the channels of the St. Clare Flats, and of St. Georges, and of the St. Mary river, &c. The details of the Quartermaster General's Department are also given, and also the report of the Commissary General of Subsistence. It is believed that the troops at every point have been supplied with an abundance of wholesome food, and that, if in the movements of the armies temporary want has been felt, it has not been due to any want of foresight or attention on the part of the Commissary General's Department.

The Paymaster's report and the Acting Surgeon General's report, with full details, are also given. A compliment is paid to the military telegraph, and the valuable services it has rendered to the Government under the Superintendency of Col. Stager and Maj. Eckert. After alluding to some claims against that department, and saying that further legislation, or a larger appropriation will be required to carry them into effect, he concludes as follows:

I may be permitted to express the hope that the next annual report from this Department may announce the complete overthrow of the rebellion, the restoration of peace, and the establishment of the Union upon a surer foundation in all the bounds of the United States.

Seizure of the Steamer Chesapeake.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Treasury Department this forenoon received information by telegraph, from an officer of the revenue at Portland, of the recent seizure of the steamer Chesapeake. The State and Navy Departments were at once made acquainted with the facts. The Treasury Department immediately telegraphed to Collector Barney to send a revenue cutter in pursuit of the pirates; but before this message reached him a telegram was received that he had already despatched the Miami on that business. The State Department telegraphed to our consul at St. Johns to detain the Chesapeake should she arrive there, and the Navy Department telegraphed to Commander Rhind, at Portland, to take on board some light artillery and a detail of soldiers from the authorities, and go out in pursuit of the Chesapeake in the U. S. steamer Agawam.

The Chesapeake.

PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 9.—The U. S. Consul at St. Johns telegraphed that it is thought that the Chesapeake had proceeded to Halifax. We are indebted to the Consul for all previous dispatches about her.

[Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]
ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Dec. 10, 1863.

Hogs—The market was well supplied, and a large amount changed hands beside. The shipments East were large; prices, however, ruled about the same as for some days past. Among the purchasers we noticed a large number of our city packers. The particulars will be found noted below. The lowest rates were 5 75 ₱ cwt; this price for small sized. The highest rates were 6 70. The average rates for good fair sized hogs ruled from 5 75@5 95 ₱ cwt. Messrs. Holmes & Glass passed 4,500 head through to the East; they were purchased in the West and did stop here.

CATTLE—The demand for a good article was better and found plenty of purchasers at full rates. The lowest rates were 2¼c and highest 5c ₱ lb. Inferior or stock cattle were dull and neglected, whilst the better descriptions were readily disposed of. Messrs. Holmes & Eifer shipped 38 head East; J H. Glass shipped 40; Messrs. Myers & Bro. shipped 300 head East for the Government; they also received 450 head on Government account. Upon the whole our report this week will be found interesting:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

J M Collister sold 193 head at 5 5 50.
F Wilson sold 165 head at 5 5 20.
C R Ward sold 152 head at 5 5 50.
— Bernhizer sold 90 head at 5 5 40.
J Keester sold 218 head at 5 5 50.
R Bruce sold 322 head at 5 5 50.
W A Warlin sold 326 head at 5 5 25.
Sproul and Berry sold 73 head at 6 70.
Sproul and Berry sold 89 head at 5 5 50.
Geo Emerick sold 89 herd at 5 75.
J A Keyster sold 276 head at 5 5 50.
Geo Emerick sold 105 head at 5 5 50.
J Doraven sold 223 head at 5 5 50.
J H Montgomery sold 117 head at 5 5 50.
D Davis sold 81 head at 5 75.
J H Howard sold 57 head at 5 80.
H Leeper sold 100 head at 2 67.
J Sharp sold 104 head at 5 60.
J Paxton sold 179 head at 5 75.
H Carr sold 260 head at 5 90.
A Steel sold 162 head at 5 40.
S Harvington sold 320 head at 5 20.
Geo Jocks sold 47 head at 5 75.
C H Johnson sold 212 head at 5 90.
S Potter sold 190 head at 5 75.
R Miller sold 150 head, terms private.
M Hard sold 111 head at 5 65.
J Hunter sold 505 head, terms private.
R J Miller sold 111 head at 5 70.
D Scotland sold 175 head at 5 70.
L Dye sold 147 head at 5 75.
W Talbrit sold 96 head at 5 65.
E Crumpton sold 82 head at 5 60.
J B Boyd sold 110 head at 5 40.
J Critchfield sold 235 head at 5 60.
George Fetter sold 265 head at 5 57.
J D Willis sold 85 head at 6 00.
S Lamert sold 108 head at 5 90.
H Lock sold 147 head at 5 55.
W Armstrong sold 108 head at 5 60.
M Ashmore sold 95 head 5 60.
E P Beard sold 190 head at 5 85.
L Gehanan sold 94 head at 6 00.
Holmes & Glass sold 390 head, weight 260, at 5 65.
Holmes & Glass sold 441 head, weight 240, at 5 85.
Holmes & Glass sold 189 head, weight 230, at 5 90.
Holmes & Glass sold 241 head, weight 241, at 5 87.
Holmes & Glass bought 228 head at 5 25.
Holmes & Glass bought 140 head at 5 55.
J H Glass sold 40 head, light, at 3 85.

SALES OF SHEEP.

The market was bare. There was nothing done worthy of special notice.

J N Reynolds sold 150 head at $4 45 per cwt.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

S M'Lain sold 15 head at $2 75@3 25.
J M Fadden sold 17 head at $2 25@4 00.
D Carter sold 54 head at $4 35.
A Hartmien sold 3 head at $2 00@3 25.
M Ewer sold 19 head at $4.
S Kinzo sold 16 head at $2 00.
J Everly sold 36 head at $4 00.
J Ospun sold 27 head at $2 35.
J Hinsett sold 56 head at $25 00 per head.
J Potter sold 21 head at $24 00 per head.
J Ferguson sold 22 head at $2 90.
J J Stansbray sold 30 head at 4 12.
P Rush sold 23 head at 2 50@3 50.
Holmes & Fisher sold 20 head at 2 77.
A Greenawalt & Kahn sold 92 head at 2 75@4 00.
A Greenawalt & Kahn sold 100 head at 4 37.
Krouse & Good sold 79 head at 2 70@4 00.
Wm Rice sold 112 head at 4 65@4 70.
Wm Rice sold 110 head at 5 00.
Myers & Brother sold 100 head at 4 65.
Myers & Brother sold 60 head to butchers at 3 50 @4 50.
R Price sold 16 head at 16 50 per head.
D Patterson sold 19 head at 15 00@19 00 per head.
E Deming sold 21 head at 28 00 per head.

[By Telegraph.]
New York Market.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

COTTON—Without decided change, at 78@78¼.
FLOUR—3c better; $6 25@6 30 for Extra State; $7 37@7 45 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio.
WHEAT—1@2c higher, and in better demand; $4 41@1 45 for Chicago Spring; $1 43@1 46 for Mil. Club; $1 46@1 48 for Amber Milwaukee, the latter an outside price; $1 49@1 52 for Winter Red Western; $1 58@162 for Amber Michigan.
BARLEY—Shade firmer, at $1 20@1 52 for Canada and Western.
CORN—Firmer and in fair demand; $1 24@1 25 in store, closing at better price; $1 25 for unsound in store; also, 75,000 bushels mixed Western, delivered from the 1st to 20th February, at buyers, option, at $1 50; do lot on same terms, in separate loads, at $1 60.
OATS—Better, at 68½@69c.
SUGAR—Very dull.
MOLASSES—Quiet.
PETROLEUM—Irregular and unsettled; Refined, in bond, 47c.
PORK—Quiet, and prices are without material change.
BACON—Active.
LARD—Dull and heavy, at 11¾@12¼, latter an extreme.
BUTTER—Firm, at 20@26c for Ohio.
WHISKY—Shade firmer.

[By Telegraph.]
Philadelphia Market.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

FLOUR—Firm at $7 50@7 75 for extra family.
WHEAT—Dull; $1 60@1 65 for Kentucky white.
CORN—Dull; old $1 08.
OATS—In good demand at 87@88c.
WHISKY—Firm at 88@90c.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallat

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

ST. LOUIS WOOL MARKET.—Prices have changed as follows: Tub washed native at 72@75c; gnd do do do at 76a78c; fleece, native, at 62½a64c; fine do do at 64a66c; unwashed native at 42a44c; Mexican at 31a34.

MILWAUKIE HOG MARKET.—The hog market was firm and with moderate receipts. Dressed hogs advanced 10a15c. Some good lots of the latter sold at sold at $5@6,50, dividing on 200lbs. The range for live hogs was the same as on Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.—There is very little doing, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, and the market is quiet but very firm, at previous quotations, prices ranging from 80 to 85c ₰ lb for common to fine fleece.

NEW YORK COPPER MARKET.—Refined Ingot continues in good demand; sales of 75,000 lbs Portage Lake at 38½c; 50,000 lbs Detroit at 39c; 200,000 lbs Baltimore, delivered in Baltimore at 37½@37¾c, cash, and 75,000 do Lake at 39c.

DRESSED HOGS IN DETROIT.—Market a shade firmer, packers operating at a range of $5,27½@6,75. Sales 100 averaging 250, at $6,50; and 100 at $6,50 for averages of 2,00; $5,75 for averages of 100, and $5,37½ for averages of 120.

PHILADELPHIA HIDE MARKET.—Hides and Leather.—For the former the market is dull and rather lower, with but little stock to to operate in; for the latter prices are ½c better; the demand is good, and the receipts and stocks light for the season.

PORK PACKING IN RUSHVILLE, ILL.—The number of hogs packed in this place last week was 2,568. The total number to date, a little over 4,800. Pork fell in Chicago and Cincinnati 50c on the 100 lbs last week. The price paid here ranges all the way from $5 to $6,25. Last week $6,50 was paid on two or three superior lots of pork, but we believe no one offers as much this week.—*Schuyler County Citizen.*

ST. LOUIS GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.—By W. S. Stedman & Co., auctioneers, the following sales were made; viz: 27 bales cotton, bought by St. Louis Cotton Manufacturing Co, 54½c; 22 do, by C. Slade, 56c; 16 do by Taussig, Livingston & Co, 58c; 6 do by Warner, 64c; 35 do by Warner, 64c; 16 do by Warner, 50c; 39 do by C. Slade, 60½c; 14 do by C. Slade, 61c; 3 bales Osnabargs by Bemis & Brown, 17½c.

PHILADELPHIA METAL MARKET.—Iron continues scarce and high; the makers of Pig are mostly sold up, and the market is active and firm, with further small sales at $41 for No. 1 aathracite; $40@42 for No. 2, and $36@38 ₰ ton, cash, for No. 3. A sale of 1,500 tons No. 2 was made, for delivery before July, at $40 cash. There is no Scotch Pig here. Prime Blooms are worth $120 ₰ ton. In Manufactured Iron there is no change, and the mills generally are well off for orders.

PROVIDENCE WOOL MARKET.—Market not so active, but firm in prices; the sales for the week have been 93,700 lbs fleece at 82a85c; 1,900 lbs foreign at 37½c.

Printing Cloths—The market very dull and full 1c lower for best 64 squares, owing to fall of cotton. Cotton at 80c ₰ lb, 7 yds goods will cost for Cotton 13½c, and 2½c for making and tax. Goods will cost 16½c. There is no chance for goods to advance unless Cotton advances. The following are the sales for this week: 1,000 pieces 64x65, 17c, weight 63?; 3,000 do 60x64, 16½; 4,000 do do 16½c; 2,000 do 56x60, private terms; 2,000 do 52x52, 12½c, light—12,000 pieces.

THE HOG TRADE AT GALENA, ILL.—The way pork rushes into Galena this week astonishes every one acquainted with the facts. The trade is far beyond what it ever was before at this season of the year. We counted yesterday, at one time, thirty-five wagon loads standing in front of Klingel & Quan's, besides scores of loads in other parts of the city. Long processions of loads come pouring into our city with dressed pork, and live hogs are driven along in immense droves. A drove of over 600 came in on Wednesday, from Scales' Mound, and were bought by J. M. Bennett. Mr. C. H. Henderson, of Plattville, came in with a drove of some 300 on Tuesday. So it goes; and the season for pork packing has but just commenced.—*Galena Advertiser. 3d.*

New York Cattle Market.

The close of the market—Dec. 8.—The morning opens bright and clear. The market does not. The arrival of several hundred head of fresh stock has proved entirely too much for the demand. Indeed, we might say there is no demand. It is certain that butchers can buy stock to-day at ¼c per lb less than yesterday; sellers say ½c per lb. It will be observed by way of explanation of the hard close of the market that there are over 700 head more bullocks on sale at Allerton's than we had last week, and the number at all the market places again exceeds 5,000 head for the week.

The Sheep market receipts this week, 16,913. The market opened Monday morning with a good supply in the sale pens, of medium and grades still lower, but very few of first rate quality. The weather was clear and sharp, but trade was not. Buyers were not anxious to bid, and manifested a disposition to cheapen every lot offered. We saw one drove of 170 medium fine Wool Ohio sheep, which were bought in Ohio by the pound, and averaged 105 lbs., sold at $5 50 each, the seller and owner estimating the net average at 93 lbs. The pelts of this lot would sell at $2 50, and offal say 50c. add leave 47 lbs of meat for $2 50. Bare legged, course boned sheep, medium wool and medium mutton, Michigan jumpers, held at $4 75, with no chance of getting it. It will be easy before Spring to sell really fat sheep, which will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs each, at 8@10c ₰ lb. We shall be greatly mistaken if there is not a strong demand for first quality of sheep by and by—strong enough to pay farmers for feeding high-priced hay and grain. That the market should be dull on Monday morning is not singular, when it is known that good fair mutton—that is as good as half the sheep in market would make—was hawked about the streets on Saturday at 6c ₰ lb by the single quarter, and was sold wholesale in Washington market at 4c ₰ lb. The supply of mutton sent down from Albany now is very large, and live sheep sell there frequently for more than they would bring here. Some of our city butchers go up there and buy sheep at 4c ₰ lb, to send direct to the slaughter pens. This also affects the market here. The price of pelts is not yet fixed for the month, buyers not being willing to contract at prices that butchers consider them worth in proportion to contracts last month. They have been bought in lots during the past week at about $2 37½ average.

The average prices show but little lower than last week, but if based upon sales of Monday and Tuesday, it would show a much greater decline. The total receipts are 3,000 greater than the previous week, but this is not sufficient to account for the decline.

THE HOG MARKET.—Receipts this week, 50,976.

Quotations: $4 12a6 37½ ₰ cwt., for corn

Finer weather for this branch of trade could not be had if asked for than the present. The thermometer on Monday morning stood at 14 deg., and it did not rise to the turning point that day, though the sun shone brightly. Yet, owing to the large number of hogs that arrived, prices gave way about an eighth of a cent, and to-day all kinds of Hogs, except the very best, are selling slow at the quotations. Fine heavy hogs are in demand, but not very plenty. Scallawags fill the market, and make up the numbers reported in the large receipts.

George W. Dornan gives the following figures as the prices of hogs this week:

	Live wt.	Dr'd wt.
1st quity, corn fed, large size	7¼@7¾c	9¾@10c
2d quality, corn fed	6¾@7c	9@9¾c
1st quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for mixed butchers	7¼@7¾	9¾@10c
Large size, still fed	6½@7	9@9¾c
2d quality, still fed	5½@6	7½@8c

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.

F. WALTER DAY,

No. 163 Fifth street, 3d door below the Cathedral. Circulars containing full information, showing who are entitled, will be furnished, upon pplying to this office by letter or in person. ☞ No charges until collections are made.

oc24

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TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The preparation of this Pill has been the result of years of study and practice. They are purely vegetable, and, therefore, will not injure the teeth or gum.

They will cure the most violent Tooth-Ache in a few minutes, when properly used.

Direction: Clean out the cavity of the Tooth affected, and dry it well with cotton, then a cut Pill the size of the vacuum and press it tight into the tooth, and cover over with wax or cotton. These Pills are one of the best remedies for this shocking pain. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at 274 Ohio street, Allegheny, and at every Druggist all around Pittsburgh and environs.

no23:3m

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se10:1y

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BY STATE AUTHORITY.

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no16:2m

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Assets,.....$545,896 46.

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oc22:3m

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Odd Fellows Building, Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GEO. BINGHAM, Agent!

se7

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by

oc12 B. C. & J. H SAWYER.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be then, perhaps, stated that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger terms than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves, more than words could, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIENCE that have rendered this HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. R. LEE'S LETTER,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,

W. B. LEE,

Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER

PROSPECT COTTAGE,

GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen:—About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,

JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,

Near Alexander, Va., May 21, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you